

PERSHING IS NAMED AS CHIEF OF STAFF

To Succeed Gen. March July 1, With Harbord as His Executive Aid.

FREE HAND WITH ARMY

Chief Duty Will Be to Organize and Train Forces of Nation.

KILLS RETIREMENT TALK

Assistant Will Relieve Wright and Have Charge of All Administrative Work.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., May 13.

Gen. John J. Pershing, Commander in Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, will become Chief of Staff of the Army July 1, succeeding Major-Gen. Peyton C. March. Major-Gen. James G. Harbord will be executive assistant of the Chief of Staff, succeeding Major-Gen. William M. Wright, his appointment also dating from July 1.

Announcement to this effect by the War Department to-day set at rest the question of what was to become of Gen. Pershing, and removes the cause for the rumor that he would retire because he would not be given a position in keeping with his great reputation.

The character of the announcement indicates that Gen. Pershing's chief duty will be that recently assigned to him—"to cause to be made by the War Department General Staff the necessary plans for recruiting, organizing, supplying, mobilizing, training and demobilizing the Army of the United States and for the use of the military forces for national defense."

It is expected this task will require the greater portion of Gen. Pershing's time, and that the position of executive assistant assigned to Gen. Harbord will carry with it more responsibility than usually is accorded to this position. Gen. Harbord will be the administrative officer of the department of the General Staff, and will report directly to the Secretary of War.

Gives Pershing Free Hand.

The appointment of Gen. Pershing as Chief of Staff makes it possible for him to perform the duties recently assigned him of putting the army on a going basis without violation of any of the provisions of the law creating the General Staff and assigning its duties.

The important task that will be assigned to Gen. Harbord under this arrangement is clearly indicated by the War Department's statement, which says:

"Major-Gen. Harbord, as executive assistant to the Chief of Staff, will have supervision over the administrative activities of the War Department under the Chief of Staff, handling such matters directly with the Secretary of War and leaving Gen. Pershing free to devote his time to organizing and training of the army and allied matters. This plan will permit Gen. Pershing legally to perform the functions recently announced by the Secretary of War in connection with the development of a general headquarters for a war army, of which he would be in active command in time of war, while Gen. Harbord would become the head of the War Department General Staff in such an emergency."

No announcement has been made of the future assignment that will be given to Gen. March.

Gen. Pershing for several weeks has been considering the methods he will use in building up the army so it can be immediately developed into a war machine if occasion requires. His task will make it necessary for him to travel about the country, as it is proposed that he shall become acquainted with the various elements of organized resistance of the National Guard, which would form the larger part of the army he would command if active operations should be undertaken.

Harbord Once a Private.

Gen. Pershing's record and career are so well known as to require no additional mention at this time. Gen. Harbord is one of the younger officers of the army and has a brilliant military reputation. He served as private, corporal, sergeant of Company A, Fourth Infantry, and as quartermaster sergeant of the Fourth Infantry from January, 1899, to August, 1899. He was promoted from captain to major December 10, 1914; lieutenant-colonel May 15, 1917; general staff June 11, 1917; colonel of cavalry (temporarily) August 5, 1917; brigadier-general November 30, 1918, and major-general September 8, 1919.

Gen. Harbord served during the Philippine Insurrection and was on the border patrol at Douglas, Ariz., during the Mexican trouble. While in France he was chief of staff, General Headquarters, American Expeditionary Forces, until May 3, 1918; in command Second Division until July 24, 1918, and in command of General Headquarters, S. O. S., A. E. F., to November, 1919.

Gen. Harbord was awarded the Distinguished Service medal for his services as chief of staff of the A. E. F., and later as Commanding General, services of supply. He commanded the Second Division at Belleau Wood, and served with distinction during the attack on Soissons July 18, 1918. He has received the following foreign honors: Belgian Order De la Couronne (Grand Officer), British Order of St. Michael and St. George (Knight Commander), French Legion of Honor (Commandeur), French Croix de Guerre with palm, and various Italian degrees and orders.

COURT-MARTIAL FOR LINN GALE

Hearing Called for Alleged Snacker Deported From Mexico.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Linn Gale, alleged draft deserter, will be tried at a public court-martial at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, it was learned to-day at the War Department. All of the papers and evidence in the case have been obtained from the Department of Justice and forwarded to Major-Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, commanding the Eighth Corps area, who will direct the trial.

Gale is now in the custody of the army at Fort Sam Houston. He was turned over to the military authorities by the Department of Justice agents after he was deported from Mexico.

U. S. WAGES DECLINE 6.4 P. C., EMPLOYMENT 25 P. C. IN YEAR

Reduction in Weekly Payrolls in Industrial Establishments 29.8 Per Cent., Reserve Board Reports—N. Y., San Francisco and Dallas Show Increases in Pay.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The average decrease in pay of an employee in leading industrial plants throughout the country during the last year was 6.4 per cent., according to the results of a general survey of the labor field announced to-night by the Federal Reserve Board. Plants that a year ago employed 1,700,000 workers, the board declared, showed a decline in the numbers employed of 25 per cent. The reduction in the weekly payroll was found to be even greater, amounting to 29.8 per cent.

The inquiry covered establishments reporting 1,303,782 employees on April 1, with a total weekly payroll of \$26,726,380, compared with 1,737,717 employees and a payroll of \$52,286,463 on April 1, 1920.

Reduction in the payroll was attributed to some extent to the fact that last year many plants were working longer hours and often overtime. Supplementary information, however, the board declared, indicated that actual rates paid have been reduced, especially in the case of unskilled labor. In some instances, particularly in the Southwest, the board added, unskilled labor has been reduced fully 50 per cent. in wages. In three of the Federal Reserve districts, however, in the average pay of workers was reported. In Dallas and San Francisco an increase was noted in the average compensation of employees in the former of 6.4 per cent. and in the latter of 12.3 per cent.

MILLIONS LOST BY U. S. IN OFFICE RENTS

President and Cabinet See Way to Further Governmental Economy Plans.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., May 13.

President Harding and the Cabinet decided to-day to effect further governmental economies by reducing the amount of leased property occupied by Federal offices in different sections of the country. Wherever privately owned property now under lease by the Government can be given up this will be done. The expectation is that many millions of dollars will be saved.

This applies not only to Washington but to many other cities where the Government expansion has been rapid. The information in hand is that very large sums are paid out in annual rentals for offices which might just as well be consolidated into buildings which the Government already owns.

At the end of the Cabinet meeting President Harding explained that in some instances it would mean personal inconvenience for the Federal workers to move from their various quarters into less elaborate buildings, but that it would have to be done for the sake of economy. The practice of renting outside quarters has been in vogue for a long time, but particularly as a result of war, when the expansion of Government activities was unusual. Instead of going back then to the Government buildings the various offices have been retained, with the result of much waste.

There are no specific figures on how much the Government is losing in this way, but Mr. Harding is confident of his talk with the Cabinet, that the sum runs into many millions. Of course, in some instances it will be necessary to retain the buildings.

This will be one of the features of the work of the reorganization committee headed by Walter F. Brown of Toledo, which is just getting down to the business of reducing the organization of the executive departments. Such information as is obtained from Cabinet officials, if they cannot remedy the evil themselves, will be turned over to the committee for its consideration.

Another feature of the situation is the property owned by the Government in different localities, but which it is renting to private individuals. There are notable instances of this in Washington. The property was purchased at one time or another with a view of erecting necessary buildings, but for reasons these were delayed. The Government has continued to rent such property at low rates while it has gone out and contracted for private buildings for its own use.

In some cities sites have been bought for post offices and other public buildings, but appropriations never were made for the buildings. Such buildings as have been on the property have been rented out at small figures.

PRISON TERM FOR EX-PASTOR.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., May 13.—Guy Kyle, formerly a minister, and Loren Williamson of Mount Vernon were sentenced to six months each in the Federal penitentiary at Leavenworth to-day by Federal Judge English on a charge of robbing a mail pouch containing \$189,000 at Mount Vernon, January 14, last.

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WEEKS NOW INSIST ON ARMY OF 175,000

Says United States Should Not Go Below Safety Point in Troublesome Times.

REFUSES TO GIVE DETAILS

Reduction in Pay of Army, Navy and Marine Corps Is Under Consideration.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., May 13.

Maintenance of an army personnel of 175,000 even at the expense of curtailing other needed appropriations in the War Department, was strongly recommended to the Senate Military Affairs Committee to-day by Secretary of War Weeks. He asserted that cuts could be made so that the total would be \$1,000,000 lower than the \$46,704,000 carried in the bill that failed in the last Congress. If proper adjustments are made, the House bill, carrying \$52,785,818, should be increased by the Senate to a total of \$45,899,766, Mr. Weeks said, or a jump by the Senate of \$24,933,948, all of which would be for pay and subsistence.

Today's hearing disclosed that a reduction in the pay of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps has been under consideration. Senator Wadsworth (N. Y.), chairman, said that the subject must be taken up in a separate bill in the present Congress. The Secretary of War admitted that army pay reduction "has been discussed," but to no final conclusion.

Secretary Weeks asserted that the army would be utterly demoralized if the personnel were not maintained. He contended that the army is smaller in proportion to our resources, population and needs than ever in our history. He promises to "be the first to recommend reductions if it seemed that it could be done safely."

"We are living in troublous times," he said, "and should not go below the safety point."

Asked by Senator Hitchcock (Neb.), if the troops could not be brought back from Germany, Secretary Weeks said: "Their return is entirely problematical." Pressed for a further discussion, the Secretary said he preferred not to be drawn into it at this time.

Gen. March, Chief of Staff, who attended the hearing, told the committee that maintenance of troops in Germany was "reimbursable," that Gen. Allen, their commander, received a "paper credit," and that ultimately the funds thus realized would go into the general Treasury fund, not to the War Department.

Secretary Weeks said unofficial and hastily gathered figures that he had submitted to the House committee, intended to impress the members with the possibility of retrenchment in other matters than pay, had been misunderstood by the committee, which, he said, had used them as "estimates," and so referred to them in their reports.

"My desire to have 175,000 men in the army was so strong," he said, "that I put my cards on the table and urged pay for that number of men without increasing the appropriation carried in the old bill."

"If we provide 175,000 men with about the same appropriations as those carried in the bill that failed in the last Congress," asked Senator Spencer (Mo.), "I understand that you will be perfectly satisfied?"

"That is true," the Secretary replied. "But we cannot reduce the army to the figure of 150,000 carried in the present House bill without disrupting the entire service."

The Secretary said if forced to reduce to an average army of 150,000 for the year he would have to make wholesale discharges of men who did not wish to leave the service, would have to cut the army to 125,000 to strike an average, since the present enlisted strength is about 220,000. This would result, he said, in losing many valuable trained men, while further reenlistments later would have to be obtained at the cost of about \$100 a man.

FOUR KILLED BY BLAST.

Enlisted Men Die in Premature Powder Explosion.

LAWTON, May 13.—Four enlisted men of the Seventh Ordnance Depot Detachment at Fort Hill, Okla., were killed to-day when 500 pounds of black gunpowder, condemned and ordered destroyed, exploded prematurely. The men literally were blown to pieces.

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Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., May 13.

A PUBLIC information bureau is to be opened by the Post Office Department here for the benefit of tourists and persons who are called to the capital on business.

Postmaster-General Hays outlined his plans for the bureau to the Cabinet to-day. The bureau is to be in the Post Office Department building and it will have on tap detailed information on Government activity, the location of offices and officials, so that all inquiries can be directed to the proper person or office without delay.

CRITICISM HOLDS UP BIGGER NAVY BILL

Borah Says Personnel Called For Is Larger Than That of British Navy.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., May 13.

Bitter criticism of Senate increases in the naval appropriation bill, led by Senator Borah (Idaho) and followed by Senators Norris (Neb.), Kenyon (Ia.) and Heflin (Ala.), blocked action to-day on any of the items of the bill. While disarmament conferences were advocated in accordance with the program of the objectors, the principal assault to-day was on the ground that the measure violated pledges of economy, added heavy burdens to taxpayers and encouraged "a mad race for naval supremacy."

Senator Borah, in charge of the opposition, complained that the increase in personnel from 100,000 to 120,000 was accompanied by no explanation and that it was larger than the personnel of the British navy, although the latter is more powerful than our own.

Senator Norris, following Borah, said that by the increased appropriations in the bill the Senate was encouraging "a mad race for the bankruptcy of civilization," that every other Power would continue building bigger vessels and that the vicious circle would continue.

Senator Kenyon said he did not intend to surrender his convictions on the subject of disarmament, no matter what the President said.

"We hear that the time is not opportune to discuss disarmament," he continued. "Why not? Why can we not join with other nations to stop this tremendous military expenditure?"

Advocates of the increase are confident of a majority when the final vote is taken.

IMMIGRATION BILL SENT TO PRESIDENT

Approval of Restrictive Measure Is Expected.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., May 13.

The emergency immigration bill operative for about ten months and restricting foreign immigration to this country to an annual basis of about 355,000 has been sent to the President for his signature. It is expected he will approve it.

Slight differences between the House and Senate bills were adjusted in conference and to-day both branches of Congress agreed to the conference report, which automatically sends the bill to the Executive for action. The measure is nearly in the form in which it was vetoed by former President Wilson.

CONSISTORY SET FOR JUNE 13.

ROME, May 13.—The next secret consistory, according to trustworthy Vatican reports, will be held on June 13. The public consistory is to be held on June 14.

DR. BUTLER WANTS NO FOREIGN POST

Discusses Diplomatic Appointments With President.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., May 13.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, who was in Washington to-day for a conference on the foreign situation, said to-night that he was not a candidate for any foreign post.

"Eight Presidents of the United States," said Mr. Butler, "have tried to get me into the Government service, but none has ever been successful. I am not a candidate for any position whatever and will remain in private life."

Dr. Butler said he discussed with the President the pending appointments to the posts of Ambassador to Tokio, Berlin and Constantinople and Minister to China, but made no recommendations.

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